



Wessex Archaeology

Site C, Snelshall East Milton Keynes

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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**SITE C
SNELSHALL EAST
MILTON KEYNES**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK- BASED ASSESSMENT

Prepared on behalf of
**Environ UK Ltd
5 Stratford Place
London
W1C 1AU**

by
**Wessex Archaeology in London
Unit 701
The Chandlery
50 Westminster Bridge Road
London
SE1 7QY**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK ASSESSMENT

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environ UK Ltd commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of an area of land designated as Snelshall East at Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes. The Site, covering an area of approximately 5.5 hectares, is centred at NGR 483800 233250.

There is a considerable body of archaeological statute, guidance and policy potentially relevant to this Site, principal amongst which is the DoE's Planning Policy Guidance 16.

The study consulted the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by Milton Keynes Borough Council, the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies in Aylesbury for cartographic sources and the Guildhall Library in London. It recorded a number of archaeological finds within the Study Area.

Previous survey and excavation work in the Study area clearly shows where fixed centres of settlement and cemetery use from the Roman period onwards have occurred over time and that by comparison the Site appears to have always been peripheral to such centres.

Settlement activity in the Study area appears to be concentrated to the north west of the Site at the Scheduled Deserted Medieval Village of Tattenhoe which in turn may have overlain a previous area of Roman settlement. Linked to this is the Scheduled Water Spinney a late medieval fishpond directly north of the Site. Subsequent Post-medieval settlement in the Study area is restricted to two farms, which have Listed Building status, some way from the Site.

Evidence of activity on the Site itself is limited to survey results indicating the presence of medieval ridge and furrow ploughing and the retrieval of a few Roman and Medieval pottery sherds as a consequence of metal detecting and some field walking.

In conclusion it can be shown that the Site has been used for agricultural purposes from at least the medieval period, being situated on the periphery of areas of probable Roman settlement activity, known Anglo Saxon cemetery use and the well documented extent of the Deserted Medieval Village of Tattenhoe. Consequently it recommended that though the Site has little demonstrable potential it may be

considered appropriate to have a watching brief undertaken during the main phases of redevelopment subject to the levels of ground impact that this would involve.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was commissioned by Environ UK Ltd. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Brian Giggins at Milton Keynes Borough Council, the staff of the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies and the Guildhall Library in London.

Lawrence Pontin managed this project for Wessex Archaeology, the report was researched and compiled by Hilary Valler and Mark Roughley produced the illustrations.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Environ UK Ltd commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of Site C, Snelshall East, Milton Keynes, (the Site).

1.1.2 The Site covers an area of circa 5.5 hectares, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference 483800 233250 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.3 The aim of the study was to collate the known archaeological and historical information about the Site in the context of its surrounding area, to then assess on this basis and past impacts the potential for undiscovered archaeological remains.

1.1.4 The study also aimed to assess possible impacts on any archaeological resource likely to be caused by a development scheme and to suggest appropriate strategies to mitigate those impacts.

1.2 Site Description, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is roughly rectangular in shape and is located on the southern edge of Milton Keynes, on land north of the Tattenhoe roundabout just off the Snelshall Road. It lies on a gentle north-facing slope at a height of between 100m and 106m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). According to the British Geological Society the underlying geology is glacial till above Oxford Clay.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 The following sections summarise the statutes, guidance and policies that may be relevant to archaeological heritage considerations for this development.

Statutory designations

1.3.2 There are two principal statutes which are of relevant consideration:

- Scheduled Monuments - (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979)

1.3.3 The initial legislation concerning protection for archaeological and historical sites recognised as being of national importance is provided by the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). Under the terms of this Act approximately 19,000 sites and monuments in England have been designated ‘Scheduled [Ancient] Monuments’ (SAMs), sometimes referred to as ‘National Monuments’ (NMs). The Act also makes provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of sites of archaeological and historical significance and for the regulation of all operations and activities that may affect them or their settings. Any developments that might impact Scheduled Monuments or their settings would normally be subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

1.3.4 Within the Study area is one Scheduled Monument, as defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological areas Act 1979. This consists of the Deserted Medieval village (DMV) of Tattenhoe which is some way north of the Site though it includes a late medieval fishpond known as the Water Spinney is immediately adjacent to the north of the Site.

- Listed Buildings - (Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1991)

1.3.5 Protection for historically important buildings is principally based upon the *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Recent guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG15), issued by the Department of the Environment in September 1994. Paragraph 2.16 of PPG15 states:

1.3.6 ‘Sections 16 and 66 of the Act [(Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990)], require authorities considering applications for planning permission or listed building consent for works which affect a listed building to have special regard to certain matters, including the desirability of preserving the setting of the building’

1.3.7 Listed Buildings are referred to in this text (see below) but they are on the periphery of our Study Area and are considered not worthy of material consideration in this regard.

National guidance

- 1.3.8 Principal legislation concerning protection of important archaeological sites comprises the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (as amended). Guidance on the importance, management and safeguarding of the archaeological resource within the planning process is provided by *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) (DoE 1990). This sets out the policy of the Secretary of State on archaeological remains on land, and provides many recommendations that have subsequently been integrated into Local and Unitary Development Plans. The underlying principle of this guidance is that archaeological resources are non-renewable, stating that:

‘Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. (Para 8)’

In addition, Paragraph 19 states:

‘In their own interests... prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site... an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.’

Paragraph 22 also states:

‘In their own interests...prospective developers should in all cases include as part of the research into the development of a site...an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.’

Paragraph 25 adds:

‘Where planning authorities decide that the physical preservation in-situ of archaeological remains is not justified in the circumstances of the case and that development resulting in the destruction of the remains should proceed, it would be entirely reasonable for the planning authority to satisfy itself, before granting planning permission, that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the remains. Such excavation and recording should be carried out before the development commences, working to a project brief prepared by the planning authority and taking advice from archaeological consultants’.

Planning authorities and policies

- 1.3.9 The Borough of Milton Keynes Local Plan (Second Deposit version October 2002) has policies relating to archaeological matters which broadly reflect the guidance. This states that:

“Within the Borough there is a rich heritage of ancient historical sites, buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest, and a number of historic parks and gardens. They represent an irreplaceable record that contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past.”

“Their presence adds to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local

distinctiveness that is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside. The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation.”

“The Structure Plan acknowledges the historic environment under the heading of The Man Made Heritage. Structure Plan Policy HE1 protects the historic environment from development that would have a significant adverse impact on historic features or their settings. The policy also encourages proposals that would enhance such features.”

“The Local Plan vision refers to providing a high quality of life for all. It recognises the importance of culture as a contributing factor to the quality of life and aims to protect significant features of the historic environment for their cultural, educational and recreational value.

HE1 Protection of Archaeological Sites

The objectives of the policy are:

- i.* To protect sites of known archaeological importance, whether or not they are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, from the adverse impact of development that would affect the feature or its setting;
- ii.* To ensure that, where there is uncertainty about the archaeological potential of an area, appropriate measures are put in place to record archaeological features which may be discovered as development takes place.

Implementation during the development process

- 1.3.10 It is most likely that PPG16 will be the principal guidance used in determining the strategy for, and implementation of, archaeological heritage management issues. Significant archaeological discoveries could, in exceptional circumstances, lead to the Site (or part of it) being Scheduled. Certain archaeological material may also be subject to compulsory reporting and compliance with the Treasure Act 1996 or Burial Act 1857.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 In order to study the Site within the wider context of adjacent archaeological sites and finds, a Study Area with a 1km square area centred on the Site was examined (**Fig.1**).
- 1.4.2 Research for this report was undertaken between 4th and the 25th May 2004, and the following sources of information were consulted:
- Milton Keynes Borough Council produced the Sites and Monuments Record. The SMR comprises a record of all known archaeological sites

and findspots. Previous archaeological interventions reported on by other archaeological organisations were also forwarded.

- The Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies in Aylesbury for cartographic evidence.
- The Guildhall Library in London for the Victoria Counties History.

2 RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Fifty five records were found that refer to locations within the parish of Tattenhoe and our Study area. This report will only summarise by period those which appear to directly indicate related potential to the Site. The following findings from this and the wider Study Area are presented chronologically. The records have been re-ordered and re-numbered with a site-specific Wessex Archaeology number (eg **WA01**). Records that have been noted in the SMR as being Late Iron Age/Roman have been reassessed and upon consideration have been moved to the Roman category. All sites and finds are shown in **Figure 1** and **Appendix 1**.

2.2 Palaeolithic (c. 500,000 – 10,000 BC)

2.2.1 There are no recorded Palaeolithic finds from within the Site or Study Area.

2.3 Mesolithic (c. 8,500 – 4,000 BC)

2.3.1 There are no recorded Mesolithic finds from within the Site or Study Area.

2.4 Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,400 BC)

2.4.1 There are no recorded Neolithic finds from within the Site or Study Area.

2.5 Bronze Age (c. 2,400 – 700 BC)

2.5.1 There are no recorded Bronze Age finds from within the Site or Study Area.

2.6 Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43)

2.6.1 Though there are recorded Iron Age finds from within the Site and Study Area these have redesignated for the purposes of this study as being of the Roman period.

2.7 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.7.1 On the Site there are a number of pottery sherds (**WA01&WA02**) dating to the Early Roman period. The finds include a fragment of undecorated Samian ware and sherds of coarse ware.

2.7.2 Most other finds dating to this period are to be found clustered on the Study Area border to the north west around the Deserted Medieval village (DMV) of Tattenhoe. Pottery sherds have been found on house platforms (**WA03 & WA05-WA07**) within the area and from ploughed fields (**WA04**).

2.7.3 Further to the west of the DMV several ditches (**WA08**) dating to the 2nd to 4th century were revealed at the summit of a south facing slope intended for housing development (Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd 2002). Pottery and roof tiles were found in the ditches indicating the possible

presence of a settlement in the area. To the south east of the ditches eighteen coins were found (**WA09**), seven of which have been dated to between AD 260 to 337, the others being unidentifiable.

- 2.7.4 To the south west of the Study Area during excavations on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (**WA15-19**) a coin dated to AD 268-270 was recovered (**WA11**) along with an oval pit that contained a 3rd to 4th century vessel (**WA12**) and a copper alloy object (**WA13**).

2.8 Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066)

- 2.7.5 A partial strap end (**WA14**) with spatulated fixing end in copper alloy with ring and dot motifs was found along with the Roman coins (**WA09**) and was dated to between AD 410 and 500.

- 2.7.6 A cemetery (**WA15**) was discovered approximately 600m to the south west of the Site. Metal detecting during roadworks along the A421 located a cemetery with five inhumations being recovered (**WA16-WA20**). Inhumation 102 was orientated north-northeast south-southwest and contained a spear along the right side. Inhumation 105 had the same alignment as 102 and contained an iron knife and copper alloy object near the left hand. Inhumation 108 was aligned north-northwest south-southeast from which an iron pin was recovered from the neck area along with two green glass beads, one blue glass bead, two amethyst beads and a few fragments of silver wire. Inhumation 112 had a spear on the left side with a knife in the region of the left elbow. Inhumation 125 had a spear on the right side. No other evidence for this period has been recorded in the near vicinity.

2.9 Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)

- 2.9.1 The deserted medieval village (hereafter DMV) of Tattenhoe (**WA21**) to the north west of the Study Area has a number of sites and finds associated with it. It is a Scheduled Monument (SAM 69) and comprises earthworks, fishponds and a moated site. The earthworks were noted in 1988 as ‘badly damaged by agriculture’ in the SMR. A trial excavation of earthworks from August-October 1988 found evidence of the 13th to 14th century settlement (**WA22**). Pottery and floortiles of this date have been found (**WA23-WA30**) within/adjacent to the DMV. The moat that surrounds a platform (**WA34**) has traces of outworks on the north and south sides and is associated with the site of the manor house of the Stafford family. Further to the northwest of the moat is the remains of a linear fishpond with another southwest of the church (**WA35**). The Scheduled Monument designation of the DMV also includes the upstanding remains of a late Medieval embanked fishpond at Water Spinney (**WA37**) directly north west of the Site.

- 2.9.2 200m to the north of Water Spinney individual finds were recovered by metal detector during work on a pipeline. A large pike/lance head (**WA41**) with a leaf-shaped blade and a buckle and plate (**WA42**) were retrieved and may be associated with the DMV.

- 2.9.3 To the north west of the DMV an excavation of three areas (outside of the scheduled area) has been undertaken (**WA31 & WA32**). These excavations have revealed the scattered remains of 11th/12th century settlement activity including postholes, ditches, a building, with further complexes of timber/cob buildings surrounded by ditched enclosures from 12th-15th century containing an open yard area, a possible bread oven of limestone construction and a simple agricultural kiln. 100m to the east metal detection has produced a plethora of finds from this period, a bronze annular brooch with pin (**WA43**), buckle fragments, leather stud and other various personal adornments (**WA44**) and fragments of cast bronze vessels (**WA45**).
- 2.9.4 Within the Site, three entries on the SMR have been noted for this period. 13th to 15th century pottery sherds, with late Medieval pottery, brick and limestone found on the surface of the ploughed field which had been cleared to one end of the field (**WA33, WA36 & WA40**).
- 2.9.5 To the south west of the Site within the Study Area a mound known as Windmill Hill (**WA38 & WA39**) was erected during the mid 13th century (SMR). Snelshall Priory was given the land to build it and it was known as 'Wynmyllehull'. The field name 'Windmill Hill' occurs in Tattenhoe Parish from the 16th century and is shown on the 1990 OS map (Fig. 4) as Mill Mound. The mound was excavated in 1910 and found to contain Medieval pottery. It has now been almost obliterated by ploughing with a slight trace of a ditch on the west side.
- 2.9.6 An excavation to the west of the Site (Snelshall West) recovered four Medieval furrows (Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd 2002) containing residual Roman pottery. On the Tattenhoe Parish Map of 1802 (**Figure 2**) the appearance of ridge and furrow is evident on fields to the west.

2.10 Post-Medieval and Modern (1500 – present)

- 2.10.1 A Grade II building (**WA46**) built during the late 17th century and altered in the 18th century is situated 420m to the north east of the Site boundary. It is first shown on the 1802 Tattenhoe Parish map (Fig.2) as three buildings surrounded by fields, it appears to have become incorporated into Tattenhoe Farm (later Tattenhoe Hall Farm) earlier than 1900 (Figs. 3 & 4) with the area expanding to the east.
- 2.10.2 Howepark Farm (later Howe Park Farm) is a Grade II house circa 1830 (**WA47**). It is situated on the southern edge of Howe Park and 650m to the north of the Site. It is brick rendered and painted with gable end chimneys and formed of two storeys with three bays. It was first shown on the 1900 OS map. (**Figure 2**).
- 2.10.3 Many of the finds from the late Post-Medieval period through to the modern day have been recovered by metal detector surveys. A selection of finds (**WA48-WA55**) in the form of a lead buckle, buttons, coins etc have been recovered from the field 400m to the north west of the west corner of the Site

(WA48-WA51), to the south west of the Site (WA52 & WA53) and 175m to the north west of the Site (WA54 & WA55).

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Archaeological Potential and Significance

3.1.1 Evidence for Prehistoric activity is fairly minimal with no recorded finds prior to the Roman period in this area.

3.1.2 The archaeological potential within the Site may be summarised as follows:

- There is a **Low** potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age artefacts.
- There is a **Moderate** potential for Romano-British material within the area of the Site given the select amount of finds.
- There is a **Low** potential for Anglo-Saxon material on the Site given the paucity of finds in the Study Area.
- There is **Moderate** potential for Medieval occupation given reference to a number of sites within and just to the north west of the Study Area.
- There is a **Low** potential for Post-Medieval remains on the Site given the nature of finds within the Study Area.

3.2 Archaeological Remains

3.2.1 Any archaeological remains within the Site could take one of several forms:

- Select finds relating to agricultural activity in the area from the Medieval through to modern period.
- Evidence of Medieval farming practices in the form of ridge and furrow ploughing, field boundaries and drainage works relating to the Deserted Medieval Village to the north west of the Site.

3.3 Existing Impacts

3.3.1 Records indicate that the Site has undergone agricultural activity and recent access across the Site for the construction/upgrade of the A461 and adjoining roads.

3.4 Potential Scheme Impacts

- 3.4.1 The potential scheme for the Site is for a single distribution warehouse with appropriate vehicular access and landscaping. Development of such a scheme would involve the removal topsoil and some subsoil across the site, the creation of trenched or piled foundations with appropriate service runs across the site.

3.5 Conclusion

- 3.5.1 No archaeological evidence from prehistory has been discovered within the Study Area or the vicinity.
- 3.5.2 Though the Site itself has produced finds of the Roman period these appear to be from the periphery of a Roman settlement located under the later Deserted Medieval Village to the north west.
- 3.5.3 Though an Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been located just to the south west of the Study Area, no other finds from this period have been discovered in the Study Area and the potential for activity of this period is highly unlikely.
- 3.5.4 Within the Medieval period the Site would appear to have been located away from settlement activity as indicated by the presence of the Deserted Medieval Village of Tattenhoe to the north west. The documented presence of medieval ridge and furrow plough marks just to the west of the Site emphasises that the site was used for agricultural activity during this period.
- 3.5.5 Post medieval settlement in the form of two Grade II houses is noted in the Study area but the only evidence on the Site is in the form of mostly 19th and 20th century finds from metal detector surveys.
- 3.5.6 Given the moderate levels of archaeological potential on the Site and their qualified value, it is considered reasonable that a watching brief would be acceptable as a mitigation strategy for work undertaken on the Site.

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APPENDIX 1

Gazetteer of Sites referred to in the text

WA No	NGR		Description	Period	Other References (SMR No.)
WA01	483600	233300	Sherds include 1 fragment of undecorated Samian	Roman	1128
WA02	483600	233300	Sherds of coarse ware	Roman	1936
WA03	483170	233690	3 Roman sherds Found on house platform	Roman	2999
WA04	483000	233700	Light scatter of sherds found over surface of ploughed fields & sherds from house platforms of DMV	Roman	3744
WA05	483040	233720	2 Roman sherds found on house platforms	Roman	3745
WA06	483090	233770	Quantity of Roman sherds found on house platforms	Roman	3746
WA07	483120	233780	Roman sherds found on house platform?	Roman	3747
WA08	482762	233804	Site comprising of several ditches, pits & postholes revealed at the summit of a south-facing slope during site stripping for housing development. Pottery range from 2nd to 4th century. Some roofing tiles found indicating the nearby presence of a building	Roman	2739
WA09	482900	233700	18 coins found: 1) AE1 Maxiimianus [286-305] - 1 coin 2) AE2 of Allectus [293-296] - 1 coin 3) Coins post 260 – ante 300 - 3 coins 4) 'Urbs Romana' [330-341] – 1 coin 5) AE2 of Copnstantine the Great [306-337] - 1 coin 11 unidentified	Roman	2741
WA10	483870	233160	Sherds (C3rd pie dish rim sherd). Found on ploughed surface of mound	Roman	1600
WA11	482940	232810	During work on the A/S cemetery a badly corroded C1 /C2? Coin was found near E edge of site. A sestertius of Domitian, AD 81-96 & Antoninianus of Claudius II, AD 268-270, rev: "virtvs avg" were found approx 50m from burials	Roman	2970
WA12	482940	232810	Oval pit came the base of an Oxfordshire colour-coated ware vessel, C3-C4	Roman	2952

WA13	482940	232810	In same pit as WA12 a CU alloy object retrieved ?RB	Roman	3738
WA14	482900	233700	An incomplete 'waisted' strap end with spatulate fixing end in copper alloy . Multiple ring and dot motifs. Post 410 - ante 500	Early Medieval	2742
WA15	482940	232810	Cemetery. Excavation found 3 inhumations: 2 had grave goods, previously found by metal detector users. A 4th found in stripping a larger area & a 5th by a metal detector user	Early Medieval	1526
WA16	482940	232810	Grave goods from A/S cemetery included from burial 108 an iron pin was recovered from around the neck area	Early Medieval	1527
WA17	482940	232810	1) Grave goods from A/S cemetery included: from burial 108 2 beads of green glass, 1 of blue glass, and 2 of amethyst (& a few silver wire fragments). The amethyst beads, paralleled at Buckland, Dover, are diagnostic of late pagan Saxon cemeteries	Early Medieval	1528
WA18	482940	232810	Grave goods from A/S cemetery included: from burial 105 an iron knife & CU alloy object near the left hand; from burial 112 a knife in the region of the left elbow	Early Medieval	1529
WA19	482940	232810	Grave goods from A/S cemetery included: from burial 102 a spear along right side of body; from burial 112 a spear at left side; from burial 125 a spear on right side. A further spearhead found by MD users was not associated with a skeleton	Early Medieval	1532
WA20	482940	232810	Five inhumations located in A/S cemetery: 102 an extended inhumation NNE-SSW, head to S, fragmentary; 105 aligned as 102, parts of skull, ribs, humerus, femur present; 108, aligned NNW-SSE, only skull & few bones survived; 112, lower limb	Early Medieval	1937
WA21	0	0		Medieval	2737

WA22	482900	233900	SAM 69. Comprises village earthworks, fishponds, moated site Earthworks badly damaged by agriculture. Trial excav of earthworks Aug-Oct 1988 found evidence of substantial settlement C13-14	Medieval	2953
WA23	482900	233900	Pottery & tile from SAM 69. Four C13-14 sherds & medieval floortiles found 1966 Med floortiles found at SP836 333, 1969. Fragments of decorated Brickhill tiles & med sherds, found	Medieval	2954
WA24	483000	233870	Pottery from within/adj. to SAM 69- from house platform? A quantity of medieval shelly/sandy sherds	Medieval	2861
WA25	482860	234010	Pottery from within/adj. to SAM 69, from ploughland/house platforms. Medieval sandy & calcite gritted sherds & one glazed brill sherd (& another glazed sherd?). Dated to C13 & fragment of glass	Medieval	2969
WA26	483090	233770	Pottery from within/adj. to SAM 69. Houseplatforms? Quantity of medieval sandy & calcite gritted sherds	Medieval	3381
WA27	483120	233780	Pottery from within/adj. to SAM 69. From NGR-houseplatforms?- Quantity of medieval sherds, including 2 glazed brill sherds	Medieval	3382
WA28	483040	233720	Pottery from within/adj. to SAM 69. From NGR-houseplatforms?- Several medieval sandy & calcite gritted sherds, including one sherd of glazed brill	Medieval	3383
WA29	483170	233690	Pottery from within/adj. to SAM 69. From houseplatforms? Quantity of medieval sandy sherds including 1 rim sherd with rouletted decoration	Medieval	3384
WA30	483150	233660	Pottery from within/adj. to SAM 69. From houseplatforms? Quantity of calcite gritted & sandy sherds, including fragment of stabbed strap handle, probably brill	Medieval	3385

WA31	482900	234000	Excavation of 3 areas (a-c) not scheduled. Area a: most earthworks levelled; scattered remains of C11/C12 activity - postholes, ditches, a building. Area b: 3 crofts: complexes of timber/cob buildings surrounded by ditched closes, C12-15	Medieval	4675
WA32	482900	234000	In area c, within an open yard area, was located a possible bread oven of limestone construction & a simple agricultural kiln (perhaps a drying kiln or malting oven). Provisional dating is between C12 and C15	Medieval	4676
WA33	483600	233300	C13-15 sherds found on surface of ploughed field, 1969. Late medieval pottery (also brick & limestone) found on ploughed field, 1976. This material was being cleared to one end of the field, & so pottery found both on field	Medieval	4695
WA34	482910	234010	Part of SAM 69(b21) Moat, nearly full of water (1862) Homestead moat, traces of outworks on N & S Site of manor house of Stafford family. Moat very wide at corners up to 8m, narrowing along sides. Surrounds platform	Medieval	4699
WA35	482930	234094	Within SAM 69 Remains of fishponds- one to NNE of moat (above NGR & dimensions apply); another SSW of Church (see survey C1982) Some fishponds survive well; others filled in	Medieval	4890
WA36	483600	233300	Brick, limestone (& pottery) found on ploughed field, 1976. This material was being cleared to one end of field	Medieval	5811

WA37	483270	233370	Enclosure bank, visible on 3 sides, 2m high on NE side. On 1881 map as woody area; less wooded on 1801 map when shown as "bond tail field". Duck decoy pond? Scheduled, & interpreted as a large med fish pond 350x100m with substantial earthworks	Medieval	2754
WA38	483870	233160	Mound known as Windmill Hill excavated May 1910 & found to contain medieval pottery sherds. Is approx 100ft in diameter & 3. 5ft high. Almost obliterated by ploughing. Slight trace of ditch on W side. Mound has been landscaped	Medieval	2716
WA39	483870	233160	Snelshall priory given land to build windmill C1250 (bi6). Reference 1384 to "Wynmyllehull". Field name "Windmill Hill" occurs in Tattenhoe parish C16 & in area of NGR on enclosure award 1813 Lease, Oct 1671	Medieval	2717
WA40	483600	233300	Brick, limestone, & late medieval pottery found on surface of ploughed field, 1976. This material was being shifted to one end of the field, which may have damaged the site	Medieval	2462
WA41	483330	233550	Large pike/lance head. leaf-shaped blade with distinct mid rib & very slightly curving shoulders. Deep open socket extends a small way into blade. Internal diameter of socket 36mm. Found during MD survey over stripped area of pipeline adjacent to bro	Medieval	3753
WA42	483330	233550	Buckle & plate found during MD survey over stripped area of pipeline adjacent to brook	Medieval	3754
WA43	483000	234000	Bronze annular brooch with pin. Found during MD survey	Medieval	4672

WA44	483000	234000	6 buckle plates; 1 buckle, D-shaped loop, 1250-1350?; 1 type iiib buckle, 1370-1500, double looped/circular; 1 buckle with decorative loop, 1250-1350; 1 decorated leather stud; 1 belt chape; various pieces of cast & sheet bronze & other objects.	Medieval	6408
WA45	483000	234000	1 fragment from cast bronze vessel; 1 foot from vessel; 1 rim fragment from cast bronze vessel; 1 rim fragment from plate; 3 rim frags from different vessels; 1 foot from vessel; 1 angular handle from 3-leg cauldron, late med	Medieval	6436
WA46	483970	233600	Grade II. House. Late C17th & C18th altered. Brick, projecting plinth rendered, old tile roof, flanking chimneys, 2 storeys, double pile plan. E front to garden has 3 bays of sash windows in reveals with flat arches, central door with 4 centred arches	Post Medieval	2733
WA47	483244	234002	Grade II. House. circa 1830, brick rendered and painted. Slate roof with gable end chimneys, moulded brick eaves cornice, carried into pediments of gables. 2 storeys 3 bays, outer projecting gabled wings flanking centre. Barred sash windows in reveals	Post-Medieval	2743
WA48	483000	233500	Lead buckle; circular mother of pearl (?) Object; bronze handle; buttons; coins; ring; bronze strip; sheet metal alloy frags; lead frags; pewter frags; cu alloy frags; horseshoe; iron perforated object; gas lamp regulator; sherds; tile. Found during md	Post-Medieval	1939
WA49	483000	233500	Lead musket ball; 2 jettons; Bronze crotal; 3 lead frags; Lead bullet; 2 metal buttons; Bronze plate rim frag; 3 iron objects; 2 buckles; Fragment from watch winder; Iron object resembling 2	Post-Medieval	1941
WA50	483000	233500	Queen Elizabeth II penny, 1974; Queen Elizabeth II halfpenny 1971; Token; Trade token: Francis Woodcock, Great Horwood. Found during md survey	Post-Medieval	1942

WA51	483000	233500	5 buttons; 1 dome-headed stud; Harness buckle; 2 spherical lead objects; 2 frags bronze wire; Horse harness pendant; fe object; 3 misc objects; 3 buttons; 2 spoon handle frags ; Vessel	Post-Medieval	1984
WA52	483400	233100	Large corroded penknife; 2 metal buttons; George V penny 1936; George III penny; 2 cu alloy decorated book clasps; lead fragment; length of chain; also 3 sherds pottery. Found during metal detecting survey	Post-Medieval	2755
WA53	483400	233100	3 sherds of pottery found (with metal objects) during metal detecting survey	Post-Medieval	2756
WA54	483300	233500	Iron ring (source unclear); cu alloy buckle plate; 2 frags sheet cu alloy; Bronze vessel fragment; cu alloy buckle loop; Iron fragment; Lead repair; Ceramic handle; Flint fragment. Found during metal detecting survey	Post-Medieval	2736
WA55	483300	233500	Iron key; 2 cu alloy buckle loops; metal alloy button; 2 metal alloy rowel spurs. Found during metal detecting survey	Post-Medieval	2859

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

DATE	SURVEYOR	SCALE	COPIED	WHERE VIEWED
1802	?	?	YES	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
1900	Ordnance Survey	25":1 mile	YES	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
1926	Ordnance Survey	6":1 mile	YES	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
1958	Ordnance Survey	6":1 mile	YES	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
1990	Ordnance Survey	6":1 mile	YES	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies



THE TRUST FOR WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB

Tel:(01722) 326867 Fax:(01722) 337562

E-mail:info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

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